Table S-2. Potential Impacts and Mitigation of the Proposed Condon Wind Project

Potential Impact	Impact Level	Mitigation
Land Use and Recreation		
Construction		▪ None warranted for the low potential impacts to land use or recreation for the proposed project.
▪ Approximately 104 acres temporarily disturbed (58 acres in phase 1 and 46 acres in phase 2). Phase 1 temporary disturbance includes approximately 30 acres cultivated cropland and 4 acres CRP land; phase 2 temporary disturbance includes approximately 35 acres cropland and 10 acres CRP land.	Low	
▪ Temporary interruption of upland bird hunting in the vicinity of the project site.	Low	
Operation and Maintenance		
▪ Conversion of approximately 38 acres for permanent project facilities (21 acres for phase 1, 17 acres for phase 2). Total land converted includes approximately 25 acres cropland and 5 acres CRP land, which represents a very small to negligible portion of the agricultural acreage in the study area and Gilliam County.	Low	
▪ Potential minor increase in roadside sightseeing.	Low	
Decommissioning		
▪ Same as construction.	Low	
Geology, Soils, and Seismicity		
Construction		▪ No mitigation measures are required beyond the standard approved construction practices and erosion management techniques that would be employed to prevent mass wasting and control potential erosion to near existing levels.
▪ Modification of topography and temporary soil disturbance from road improvements, road construction, staging area clearing, and underground trenching could potentially induce erosion or unstable slopes.	Low	
▪ Removal of vegetation.	Low	
▪ Stormwater runoff.	Low	
▪ Potential for earthquake damage to facilities.	Low	
Operation and Maintenance		
▪ Potential erosion at project facility.	Negligible	

Table S-2. Potential Impacts and Mitigation of the Proposed Condon Wind Project

Potential Impact	Impact Level	Mitigation
Decommissioning		
▪ Similar to construction.	Low	
Fish		
Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Decommissioning		
▪ None anticipated.	None	▪ None required.
Vegetation		
Construction		
▪ Total project (phase 1 and 2) would temporarily disturb approximately 65 acres of cropland during construction, with about 25 acres of cropland remaining in the permanent footprint for the 20-year project life.	Low	▪ Construction corridors would be marked in shrub-steppe plant communities in the vicinity of construction areas to minimize disturbance to this vegetation type. ▪ To minimize opportunities for weed infestations, exposed soils would be reseeded with a seed mix approved by the Natural Resources Conservation Service and/or reestablished as cropland after construction is complete. ▪ Construction equipment would be limited to construction corridors and designated tower and building construction and staging areas. ▪ Due to the rarity of trees in the area, no trees would be removed. In the unlikely event that tree removal is unavoidable, new trees would be planted at a ratio of five trees for every tree lost that has a diameter greater than 4 inches. ▪ SeaWest or its successor would prepare and implement a Weed Management Control and Response Plan, to be approved by the Gilliam County Weed Control Board. Weed management would include monitoring site facilities annually for infestation by noxious weeds. Weeds would be controlled in consultation with local landowners. Infestations would be addressed within 2 weeks and reported to appropriate staff at the Gilliam County Weed Control Board.
▪ Approximately 14 acres of CRP land would be temporarily disturbed during construction, with approximately 5 acres permanently impacted (total for phase 1 and 2). Permanent CRP land impact represents approximately 36 percent of CRP land on the project site and approximately 1 percent of CRP land in the study area.	Low	
▪ Total project (phase 1 and 2) would temporarily disturb approximately 2 acres of non-high-quality shrub-steppe vegetation, with about 1 acre remaining in the permanent footprint for the 20-year project life. This represents less than 1 percent of the total shrub-steppe in the study area.	Low	
▪ Establishment of noxious weeds.	Low	
Operation and Maintenance		
▪ Vegetation loss due to fire.	Low	
▪ Weeds could become established around or downwind of project roads and facilities.	Low	

Table S-2. Potential Impacts and Mitigation of the Proposed Condon Wind Project

Potential Impact	Impact Level	Mitigation
Decommissioning		
▪ Similar to construction.	Low	
Wildlife		
Construction		
▪ Construction noise and activities would cause some wildlife to avoid areas of active construction.	Low	▪ Construction would be primarily within areas that are private farmland that is only marginally productive as habitat.
▪ Approximately 14 acres of CRP habitat disturbed (less than 1 percent of CRP land in study area).	Low	▪ None required, because loss represents a negligible reduction of this habitat type in the study area.
Operation and Maintenance		▪ The project is sited in an area of low avian use. Project design includes tubular (not lattice) towers, slow-rotating turbine blades, and turbine location at the top or downwind side of ridges.
▪ Annual bird mortality for the full project due to collision with turbines is expected to be 50 to 230 (0.6 to 2.8 birds/turbine/year) (mostly passerines with 0-3 raptors). Annual bat mortality due to collision with turbines is expected to be 60 to 160 (0.7 to 1.9 bats/turbine/year). Some birds may also collide with guy wires of the project's meteorological towers.	Low to Moderate	▪ The proponent would monitor avian and bat mortality for the first year of the project's life, and submit a quarterly report during that year to BPA, ODFW, and USFWS. The monitoring would follow standard protocols that have been established at other wind resource projects.
▪ Mortality of birds due to electrocution by electrical transmission lines.	Low	▪ The proponent would maintain a record of all wildlife injury and mortality that is observed at the project site.
▪ General decline in wildlife use of the project site due to the presence of turbines and associated operation and maintenance activities.	Low	▪ To prevent bald eagles from being attracted to the project site, project personnel and avian monitoring crews would remove any large carrion (dead deer or cattle) at the project site between November 15 and March 31 of any given year. Carrion would be relocated within 24 hours to habitat more than 2 miles from the project.
Decommissioning		
▪ Temporary increase in noise and visual disturbance potentially affecting wildlife.	Low	▪ Overhead electrical power lines and other transmission facilities would be designed to prevent electrocution hazard to raptors and other birds by incorporating features such as perch guards, separation of wires, or line insulators.
▪ Elimination of bat and avian mortality caused by the project. Wildlife activity and habitat at the project site could return to pre-project conditions.	None	
Water Resources and Wetlands		
Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Decommissioning		
▪ None anticipated.	None	▪ None required.

Table S-2. Potential Impacts and Mitigation of the Proposed Condon Wind Project

Potential Impact	Impact Level	Mitigation
Cultural Resources		
Construction		
▪ Project construction activities would not adversely affect any previously recorded archaeological site or historic property.	No Adverse Effect	▪ If archaeological or historic materials are discovered during construction, further surface-disturbing activities at the site would cease, and BPA, State Historic Preservation Officer, and Tribal personnel would be notified to ensure proper handling of the discovery.
Operation and Maintenance		
▪ None anticipated.	None	
Decommissioning		
▪ Same as construction.	No Adverse Effect	
Visual Resources		
Construction		
▪ Temporary alterations to viewscape from construction activities.	Low to High	▪ Site all construction staging and storage areas away from locations that will be clearly visible from ORE206 to the extent practical. ▪ Provide a clean-looking facility by storing equipment and supplies out of sight, if practical; by promptly removing any damaged or unusable equipment; and by promptly repairing or decommissioning (and removing) turbines that are not functioning or not being used. ▪ Keep turbines and towers clean and touch up paint when needed. ▪ Coordinate with Oregon and federal recreational facilities and areas, as well as the Oregon Department of Transportation, to determine the feasibility and safety of providing signs directing sightseers along ORE206 to public viewing places that could provide safe viewing areas of the project site.
Operation and Maintenance		
▪ Change in viewscape from presence of turbines and meteorological towers. Impacts would be greatest for residential viewers along ORE206 and between Condon and the project site where views of the project are not obstructed. The impacts could be positive or negative, depending on viewer perceptions of wind turbines.	Low to High	
Decommissioning		
▪ Same as construction.	Low to High	
Socioeconomics, Public Services, and Utilities		
Construction		
▪ Potential benefit to local and regional economies through employment opportunities and purchase of goods and services.	Beneficial	▪ None required.

Table S-2. Potential Impacts and Mitigation of the Proposed Condon Wind Project

Potential Impact	Impact Level	Mitigation
▪ Minor increased in demand on local emergency response resources such as fire, police, and medical personnel and facilities.	Adverse	
▪ Potential benefit to minority or low-income people if they become part of the construction workforce.	Beneficial	
Operation and Maintenance		
▪ Very minor increase in demand for emergency services and schools.	Adverse	
▪ Local economic benefit from employment opportunities, increased tax revenues and purchase of goods and services.	Beneficial	
▪ Economic benefit to landowners in the form of annual land lease payments	Beneficial	
Decommissioning		
▪ Potential benefit to local and regional economies through employment opportunities and purchase of goods and services.	Beneficial	
▪ Minor increase in demand on local emergency response resources such as fire, police, and medical personnel and facilities.	Adverse	
▪ Loss of up to six full-time jobs created as part of the project.	Adverse	
▪ Potential benefit to minority or low-income people if they become part of the decommissioning workforce.	Beneficial	
Transportation		
Construction		
▪ Increase in average daily two-way traffic of 21 to 42 percent on ORE206 and 6 to 12 percent on ORE19 (based on 1999 volumes).	Low	▪ Coordinate routing of construction traffic with Gilliam County Public Works Department. ▪ Employ traffic control flaggers and signs warning of construction activity and merging traffic as required. ▪ Repair any damages to state and/or county roads.
▪ Potential for short delays in local traffic during delivery of equipment or components.	Low	

Table S-2. Potential Impacts and Mitigation of the Proposed Condon Wind Project

Potential Impact	Impact Level	Mitigation
Operation and Maintenance		
▪ Based on 1999 volumes, average daily trips would increase a maximum of 3 percent on ORE206 and a maximum of 1 percent on ORE19.	Low	
Decommissioning		
▪ Similar to construction.	Low	
Air Quality		
Construction		
▪ Combustion pollutants from equipment exhaust and fugitive dust particles from disturbed soils becoming airborne.	Low	
Operation and Maintenance		
▪ Emissions and dust generated from maintenance vehicles and equipment.	Low	▪ No mitigation measures for air quality impacts are necessary beyond standard practices that would be employed to control dust.
Decommissioning		
▪ Similar to construction.	Low	
Noise		
Construction		
▪ Residents in the vicinity of the project site could experience construction noise (associated with grading and earthmoving activities, hauling of materials, building of structures, and construction of turbines) slightly above Oregon noise standards.	Moderate to High	▪ All equipment would have sound-control devices no less effective than those provided on the original equipment. No equipment would have an unmuffled exhaust. ▪ No noise-generating construction activity would be conducted within 1,000 feet of an occupied residence between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. ▪ In the event of adjacent landowner complaints, and as directed by the county, the contractor would implement appropriate noise-reducing measures including, but not limited to, changing the location of stationary construction equipment, shutting off idling equipment, rescheduling construction activity, and notifying adjacent residents in advance of construction work.
Operation and Maintenance		
▪ Two of 12 sound measurement locations in the study area would experience noise above measured background levels but still below Oregon standards.	Low to Moderate	
Decommissioning		
▪ Similar to construction.	Moderate to High	

Table S-2. Potential Impacts and Mitigation of the Proposed Condon Wind Project

Potential Impact	Impact Level	Mitigation
Public Health and Safety		
Construction		
▪ Health and safety risks for workers and visitors.	Low	
Operation and Maintenance		
▪ Potential health and safety risks to workers, farmers, aviators, and visitors.	Low	▪ None required.
Decommissioning		
▪ Similar to construction.	Low	